WEST Search History

DATE: Thursday, May 30, 2002

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=US	PT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
L14	L13 and good root lodging resistance	25	L14
L13	early flowering and (maize or corn)	394	L13
L12	ph3pv and (maize or corn)	0	L12
L11	L10 and 18 and 16 and 14 and 12	0	L11
L10	L9 and (maize or corn)	180	L10
L9	endosperm color adj5 yellow	180	L9
L8	L7 and (maize or corn)	2	L8
L7	aleurone color adj5 yellow	2	L7
L6	L5 and (maize or corn)	73	L6
L5	silk color adj5 pink	73	L5
L4	L3 and (maize or corn)	1	L4
L3	glume color adj5 pink	1	L3
L2	L1 and (maize or corn)	81	L2
L1	anther color adj5 pink	83	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x LOGINID:ssspta1649axm PASSWORD: TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2 Welcome to STN International NEWS Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America 2 Jan 25 NEWS BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web NEWS 3 Jan 29 FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates NEWS 4 Feb 01 DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency NEWS 5 Feb 19 Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02 NEWS 6 Mar 08 Gene Names now available in BIOSIS NEWS 7 Mar 22 TOXLIT no longer available NEWS 8 Mar 22 TRCTHERMO no longer available NEWS 9 Mar 28 US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL NEWS 10 Mar 28 LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY NEWS 11 Apr 02 PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN. Use PAPERCHEM2 instead. NEWS 12 Apr 08 "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock NEWS 13 Apr 09 BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area NEWS 14 Apr 09 ZDB will be removed from STN NEWS 15 Apr 19 US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB NEWS 16 Apr 22 Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS

NEWS EXPRESS February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER General Internet Information

NEWS 18 Apr 22 Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available

NEWS INTER General Internet Information NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items

NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN

NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

NEWS 17 Apr 22 BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific research. Use for software development or design or implementation of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:04:12 ON 30 MAY 2002

=> file agricola biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:04:31 ON 30 MAY 2002

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:04:31 ON 30 MAY 2002 COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.(R)

=> s aluerone color (5w) yellow

L1 0 ALUERONE COLOR (5W) YELLOW

=> s endosperm color (5w) yellow

L2 1 ENDOSPERM COLOR (5W) YELLOW

=> s 12 and (corn or maize)

L3 0 L2 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> d 12 ti

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

TI STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PENNISETUM-AMERICANUM PEARL MILLET USING SCANNING ELECTRON AND FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY.

=> s cob color (5w) red

L4 0 COB COLOR (5W) RED

=> s anther color (5w) red

L5 2 ANTHER COLOR (5W) RED

=> s 15 and (maize or corn)

L6 0 L5 AND (MAIZE OR CORN)

=> s ph4pv and (corn or maize)

L7 1 PH4PV AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> d ti

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

TI Inbred maize line PH4PV.

=> s ph3pv and (corn or maize)

L8 0 PH3PV AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s early flowering and (corn or maize)

L9 50 EARLY FLOWERING AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s 19 and good root lodging resistance

L10 0 L9 AND GOOD ROOT LODGING RESISTANCE

=> s 19 and root logding

L11 0 L9 AND ROOT LOGDING

=> s 19 and root lodging

L12 2 L9 AND ROOT LODGING

=> d 1-2 ti

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 2 AGRICOLA

TI Temperate maize inbreds derived from tropical germplasm. II. Inbred yield trials.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

TI Temperate maize inbreds derived from tropical germplasm: II.

=> d 1-2 ab

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 2 AGRICOLA

- Tropical maize (Zea mays L.) is a germplasm resource that may AB contribute genes for high yield and disease resistance to temperate breeding programs. Yet, this resource has not been utilized extensively, mainly because of the poor agronomic performance and photoperiod sensitivity that often accompany tropical germplasm. The objective of this study was to determine the agronomic performance of 95 inbred lines derived in North Carolina from 100% tropical germplasm. Ninety-five lines were derived from seven tropical commercial hybrids and intercrosses among them, using two complete cycles of pedigree selection. Visual selection emphasized early flowering, silk-tassel synchrony, low ear placement, standability, prolificacy, and ear quality. The inbreeding coefficient of plants within these lines was 0.96 to 0.98. Agronomic performance was evaluated in inbred yield trials during 1990 at three locations. Grain yields ranged from 0.68 to 3.76 Mg ha-1. The highest yielding check inbred, NC252 (an improved B73), yielded 3.65 Mg ha-1, slightly less than the best experimental inbred. Mean percent stalk lodging ranged from 0 to 16%, and root lodging was infrequent. Grain moisture at harvest was mostly within the range of the checks. The genetic correlation between grain yield and number of ears per plant was 0.72, while the correlation between grain yield and moisture was not significant. Several lines possessed excellent combining ability and inbred performance. The best line, 1497-2, produced testcrosses competitive with the best commercial hybrids and as a line per se performed as well as the best public inbreds available for North Carolina.
- L12 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. Tropical maize (Zea mays L.) is a germplasm resource that may contribute genes for high yield and disease resistance to temperate breeding programs. Yet, this resource has not been utilized extensively, mainly because of the poor agronomic performance and photoperiod sensitivity that often accompany tropical germplasm. The objective of this study was to determine the agronomic performance of 95 inbred lines derived in North Carolina from 100% tropical germplasm. Ninety-five lines were derived from seven tropical commercial hybrids and intercrosses among them, using two complete cycles of pedigree selection. Visual selection emphasized early flowering, silk-tassel synchrony, low ear placement, standability, prolificacy, and ear quality. The inbreeding coefficient of plants within these times was 0.96 to 0.98. Agronomic performance was evaluated in inbred yield trials during 1990 at three locations. Grain yields ranged from 0.68 to 3.76 Mg ha-1. The highest yielding check inbred, NC252 (an improved B73), yielded 3.65 Mg ha-1, slightly less than the best experimental inbred. Mean percent stalk lodging ranged from 0 to 16%, and root lodging was infrequent. Grain moisture at harvest was mostly within the range of the checks. The genetic correlation between grain yield and number of ears per plant was 0.72, while the correlation between grain yield and moisture was not significant. Several lines possessed excellent combining ability and inbred performance. The best line, 1497-2, produced testcrosses competitive with the best commercial hybrids and as a line per se performed as well as the best public inbreds available for North Carolina.

=> s 19 and dry down L13 0 L9 AND DRY DOWN

=> s 19 and early maturity L14 0 L9 AND EARLY MATURITY => s 19 and high yield L15 2 L9 AND HIGH YIELD

=> d 1-2 ti

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 2 AGRICOLA

- TI Temperate maize inbreds derived from tropical germplasm. II. Inbred yield trials.
- L15 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 TI Temperate maize inbreds derived from tropical germplasm: II.
 Inbred yield trials.

=> d 1-2 ab

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 2 AGRICOLA

- Tropical maize (Zea mays L.) is a germplasm resource that may AΒ contribute genes for high yield and disease resistance to temperate breeding programs. Yet, this resource has not been utilized extensively, mainly because of the poor agronomic performance and photoperiod sensitivity that often accompany tropical germplasm. The objective of this study was to determine the agronomic performance of 95 inbred lines derived in North Carolina from 100% tropical germplasm. Ninety-five lines were derived from seven tropical commercial hybrids and intercrosses among them, using two complete cycles of pedigree selection. Visual selection emphasized early flowering, silk-tassel synchrony, low ear placement, standability, prolificacy, and ear quality. The inbreeding coefficient of plants within these lines was 0.96 to 0.98. Agronomic performance was evaluated in inbred yield trials during 1990 at three locations. Grain yields ranged from 0.68 to 3.76 Mg ha-1. The highest yielding check inbred, NC252 (an improved B73), yielded 3.65 Mg ha-1, slightly less than the best experimental inbred. Mean percent stalk lodging ranged from 0 to 16%, and root lodging was infrequent. Grain moisture at harvest was mostly within the range of the checks. The genetic correlation between grain yield and number of ears per plant was 0.72, while the correlation between grain yield and moisture was not significant. Several lines possessed excellent combining ability and inbred performance. The best line, 1497-2, produced testcrosses competitive with the best commercial hybrids and as a line per se performed as well as the best public inbreds available for North Carolina.
- L15 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. AB Tropical maize (Zea mays L.) is a germplasm resource that may contribute genes for high yield and disease resistance to temperate breeding programs. Yet, this resource has not been utilized extensively, mainly because of the poor agronomic performance and photoperiod sensitivity that often accompany tropical germplasm. The objective of this study was to determine the agronomic performance of 95 inbred lines derived in North Carolina from 100% tropical germplasm. Ninety-five lines were derived from seven tropical commercial hybrids and intercrosses among them, using two complete cycles of pedigree selection. Visual selection emphasized early flowering, silk-tassel synchrony, low ear placement, standability, prolificacy, and ear quality. The inbreeding coefficient of plants within these tines was 0.96 to 0.98. Agronomic performance was evaluated in inbred yield trials during 1990 at three locations. Grain yields ranged from 0.68 to 3.76 Mg ha-1. The highest yielding check inbred, NC252 (an improved B73), yielded 3.65 Mg ha-1, slightly less than the best experimental inbred. Mean percent stalk lodging ranged from 0 to 16%, and root lodging was infrequent. Grain moisture at harvest was mostly within the range of the checks. The genetic correlation between grain yield and number of ears per plant was 0.72, while the correlation between grain yield and moisture was not significant. Several lines possessed excellent combining ability and

inbred performance. The best line, 1497-2, produced testcrosses competitive with the best commercial hybrids and as a line per se performed as well as the best public inbreds available for North Carolina.

=> d 1-2 so

- L15 ANSWER 1 OF 2 AGRICOLA
- Crop science, May/June 1995. Vol. 35, No. 3. p. 785-790 Publisher: Madison, Wis. : Crop Science Society of America, 1961-CODEN: CRPSAY; ISSN: 0011-183X
- L15 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. SO Crop Science, (1995) Vol. 35, No. 3, pp. 785-790.
- ISSN: 0011-183X.